

partial abdomen on the other side connected by miscellaneous pieces of strained flesh. Named for its analogy to using wooden stakes to kill vampires (Fig. 8).

Corollary Scientific Terminology

Taxonomists Piece. That anatomical structure (whose function is unknown) used by professionals to facilitate easy recognition of a particular taxon.

These type concepts were found to apply to scientific enigmas for which no other answer existed. In spite of the gravity of this point, and the scientific creativity involved in the writing and publication of scientific truths such as these, the authors want nothing whatever to do with this classic. This decision was arrived at after it was kindly demonstrated that democratic justice operates on the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" and also that any resemblance to current systematic or taxonomic research had better be purely coincidental. The apparent authors therefore stand accused of complicity only in publication, not necessarily authorship.

BOOK REVIEW

Mites Injurious to Economic Plants. Lee R. Leppson, Hartford H. Keifer and Edward W. Baker. University of California Press. 614 pp. 42 original drawings and 80 photographs. \$???. 1975.

This book presents a readable, authoritative treatment of all available information on mites that cause injuries to economically important food and fiber plants, and to ornamentals. The distribution, biology, types of injury, chemical control, as well as keys for the identification of mites are included. Eight chapters provide an in depth description of mite biology. Five chapters are devoted to descriptions of mites that cause injuries to economic plants. The authors are renowned world authorities in different areas of acarology and the book will be of great value to research workers in entomology, as well as to students, teachers, county agents and experimental stations. The illustrations, including beautiful scanning electron micrographs, will be of special help to those interested in mite taxonomy. Unfortunately the proofreading of the book was done in a sloppy manner and the reader ought to be cautioned about the reliability of references and spelling. I will quote but a few examples picked at random. Slykhuis on p. 100 is also spelled, erroneously, as "Slykhius." The reference to his work on p. 102, quotes his article in "Smith, K. M. : Adv. in Virus Res. 11:97-137, Laufer, Academic Press, N. Y.-London." The reference should have been to "Advances in Virus Research edited by Smith, K. M. and Laufer. Max A." "Transmission of Agropyron mosaic virus. . ." should have read Agropyron mosaic virus. The sentence pertaining to mites as vectors of plant viruses on p. 94 is perplexing: "Mites belonging to the Eriophyoidea have been known since 1933 to transmit plant viruses (Amos et al, 1927). . ." How did Amos et al in 1927 know what would be known since 1933? In fact, the association of the current reversion disease with mites was known, but the causative virus was not linked with mites until many years later and reversion was considered due to mite injury. The important contribution of Slykhuis, who discovered that eriophyid mites transmit viruses, was not properly emphasized in this book.

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